15.04.2012

Fotobericht zum Norwich-Treffen 2012

von Michael Negele

Gelungenes Treffen trotz britischen Wetters

KWA-Mitgliederversammlung in Norwich 13.-15. April 2012

Der launige Reisebericht eines Insiders

Morgens gegen 5:15 Uhr ging es ab Wuppertal über Düsseldorf und Stansted in Richtung East-Anglia los. Wegen meiner Dienstbesuche in Norwich gab es kein Orientierungsproblem, schon vor 11 Uhr waren wir sicher im George Hotel angekommen, doch es gab (noch) keine Zimmer (erst ab 14 Uhr).

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Anreise mit den Sarembas und Van de Veldes - Platz für Fünf ist im kleinsten Astra (Doch das Gepäck: Viel Volumen, wenig

Gewicht)

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Das George Hotel

Mit Guy Van Habberney und der ebenfalls eingetroffenen Grondijs-family fuhren wir trotz leichten Regens nach Cromer an die Küste, um dort dann (für mich endlich) die berühmten Cromer crabs zu geniessen.

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Am Pier von Cromer
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Ein Schalentier im "Crabbing Bucket"

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Von links: Michael Negele, Andreas Saremba, Rieneke van Zutphen, Hendrik Grondijs, Bob van de Velde, Marie-Theres Saremba, Harrie Grondijs

Zurück im George Hotel hatten sich mittlerweile alle Gäste (außer den für Samstag angesagten Jimmy Adams und Tony Peterson) eingefunden.

Hier 18 weitere Fotos vom Besuch in Cromer und einigen weiteren Ankömmlingen im Hotel: Galerie 1.

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Mike Sheehan, Bernard Cafferty und Steve Giddins in der Hotelbar
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Guy Van Habberney mit Owen Hindle

Gegen 16 Uhr begannen wir bei Tee (oder Kaffee oder gar einem Bier) eine kurze KWA-Versammlung, in der Guy Van Habberny nochmals unsere Anliegen darstellte.

Our chairman opens the session

Um 17:30 Uhr brach die Gruppe (ohne Cafferty und Giddins) zum Gang durch die ancient City of Norwich auf, trotz einsetzenden Regens haben wir (bis auf die schönen Häuser am Fluss Wensum) alles gesehen, insbesondere das Innere der Kathedrale hat mich tief beeindruckt. (Hatte ich bislang auf meinen Dienstreisen natürlich nie gesehen, da ab 18:30 Uhr geschlossen.)

- Tony Gillam, Marie-Theres Saremba, Gordon Cadden, Winifred van de Velde, Bob van de Velde
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Jurgen Stigter mit Tim und Joan Harding

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In der Kathedrale von Norwich - das Hauptschiff

Wegen des Regens ging es etwas früher zum Fischrestaurant Loch Fyne, dort war die Stimmung exzellent, die Bedienung nett, die Qualität des Essens hingegen "wechselhaft". Ich fand jedoch die Atmosphäre sehr angenehm hell und freundlich, nicht die Regel in englischen Pubs oder Inns.

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Vor dem Fischrestaurant

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Beim Diner im Loch Fyne

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Unsere Galerie 2 zeigt 39 Fotos von der Stadtbesichtigung und vom Diner.

Bis relativ spät werkelte ich dann noch an meinem Vortrag, wobei mein "room-mate" Jurgen Stigter mir jede Menge Fragen zu Twiss und dessen Chemie-Buch stellte.

Am nächsten Morgen beim (sehr guten) Frühstück konnte ich mich kurz mit Bernard Cafferty und Steve Giddins im Vorfeld über die "BCM-Affäre" unterhalten, war ganz lustig. Pünktlich um 9:30 Uhr fingen wir an, zu unserer großen Freude hatten Michael Clapham (die von ihm gestellten wunderschönen Schachbilder hingen an der Wand) und Kathleen & Owen Hindle eine kleine Schachausstellung im großen Meeting Room arrangiert. Technisch klappte auch alles einwandfrei, wenn man davon absieht, dass Jurgen dem Projektor kurzfristig den Strom raubte ...

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Michael Claphams Auftritt

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Bilder aus der Schachausstellung

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Wer kennt diesen Gentleman nicht?

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Die Vorträge haben begonnen

Mich hat vor allem der Beitrag von Owen Hindle beeindruckt, aber auch Gordon Cadden stellte seine Untersuchungen überzeugend da - wenn auch Tim Harding noch immer nicht ganz seiner Meinung scheint. Im Laufe des Vormittages kamen auch Tony Peterson und Jimmy Adams hinzu, mit Überraschungsgast Ray Cannon im Schlepptau. (Am Ende wurden dann Kathleen und Ray neue Mitglieder und bezahlten brav 30 GBP "Sondertarif".)

Tim Harding hielt einen Vortrag über "Eminent Victorian Chess Players"

- hier seine Präsentation als PDF (0,6 MB; im Mitgliederbereich).

In seiner Kibitzer-Kolumne im *ChessCafe* hat er über unsere Versammlung ausführlich berichtet: An Unusual Chess Congress in Norwich

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Owen Hindles Referat thematisierte "I.O. Howard Taylor and the Golden Days of the Norwich Chess Club": Howard Taylor (PDF/10,8 MB; Mitgliederbereich)

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Über "John Keeble – Chess Historians have to take responsibilities" sprach unser Schatzmeister Michael Negele: John Keeble (PDF/6,2 MB; Mitgliederbereich)

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Gordon Cadden verfolgte die Spur zu Philidors Grab: Sleuthing for Philidor's grave (PDF/3 MB; Mitgliederbereich)

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In der Kaffeepause: Tony Peterson und Raymond Cannon
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Bernard Cafferty widmete sich "130 Years of British Chess Magazine"

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Tony Gillam bei seinem Leib- und Magenthema: "Lost chess books"

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Per Skjoldager stellte die neu gegründete Lund Chess Academy vor, an der auch Calle Erlandsson beteiligt ist. Siehe hierzu auch den Blog-Eintrag von Steve Giddins sowie den oben verlinkten Report von Tim Harding.

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Andreas Saremba hat die Arbeit an

unserer BoC wieder aufgenommen, zunächst soll eine Datenbank von Schachpersönlichkeiten ("New Gaige") in Angriff genommen werden.

Hier die Präsentation zum Projekt **tobiblion**: Tools for Bibliographers' and Librarians' Open Networking (PDF/0,5 MB; im Mitgliederbereich)

Weitere Links:

- Themen der Mitgliederversammlung, zusammengestellt von Michael Negele
- Guy Van Habberneys Bericht über die Mitgliederversammlung

Es wurde auch über die Zukertort donation abgestimmt, einige waren nicht dafür und enthielten sich der Stimme.
Danach der Büchermarkt, der im Wesentlichen von Mike Sheehan, Tony Peterson und Michael Clapham "ausgestattet" wurde. Ich habe nicht viel gekauft, einzig einen recht teuren Murray über *Board games other than Chess*.

- Auf dem Büchermarkt: Harrie Grondijs, Mike Sheehan, Calle Erlandsson und Tony Gillam
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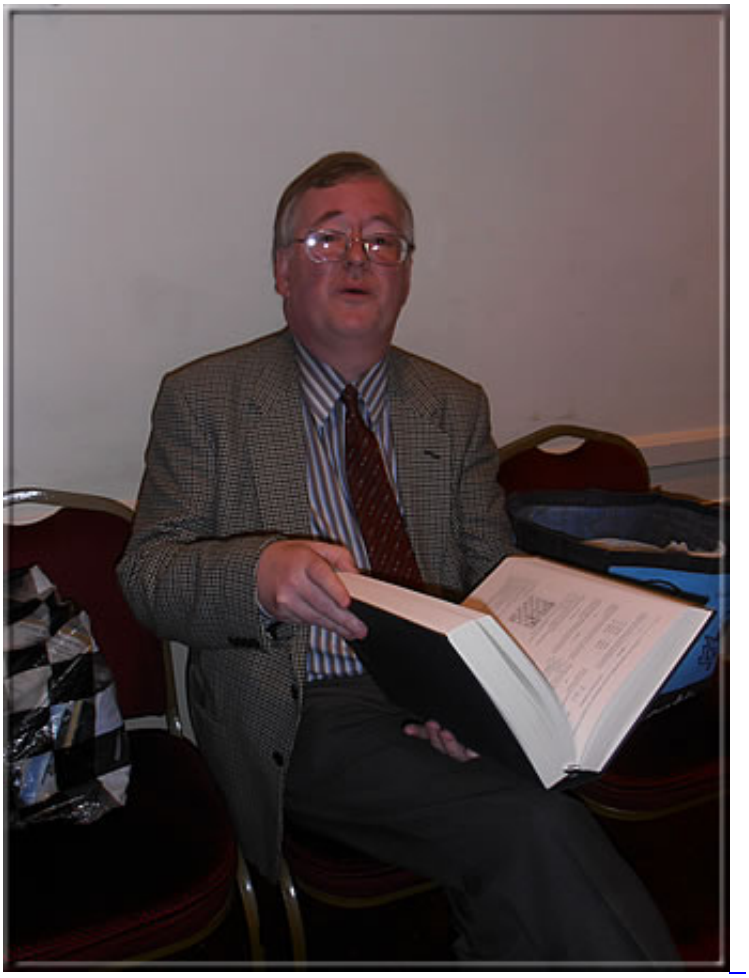 Steve Giddins mit der großen Lasker-Monografie. Steve verfasste als Erster einen Blog-Beitrag zu unserem Treffen: Oasis of civilisation !

Von der Versammlung (inklusive Schachausstellung und Büchermarkt) bringt unsere Galerie 3 21 weitere Fotos.

Es schloss sich das schöne Diner im George Hotel an, mit guter Stimmung und deutlich besserem Preis-Leistungsverhältnis. Ich hatte eine tolle Unterhaltung mit Jimmy Adams über sein Breyer-Buchprojekt, bin sehr gespannt.

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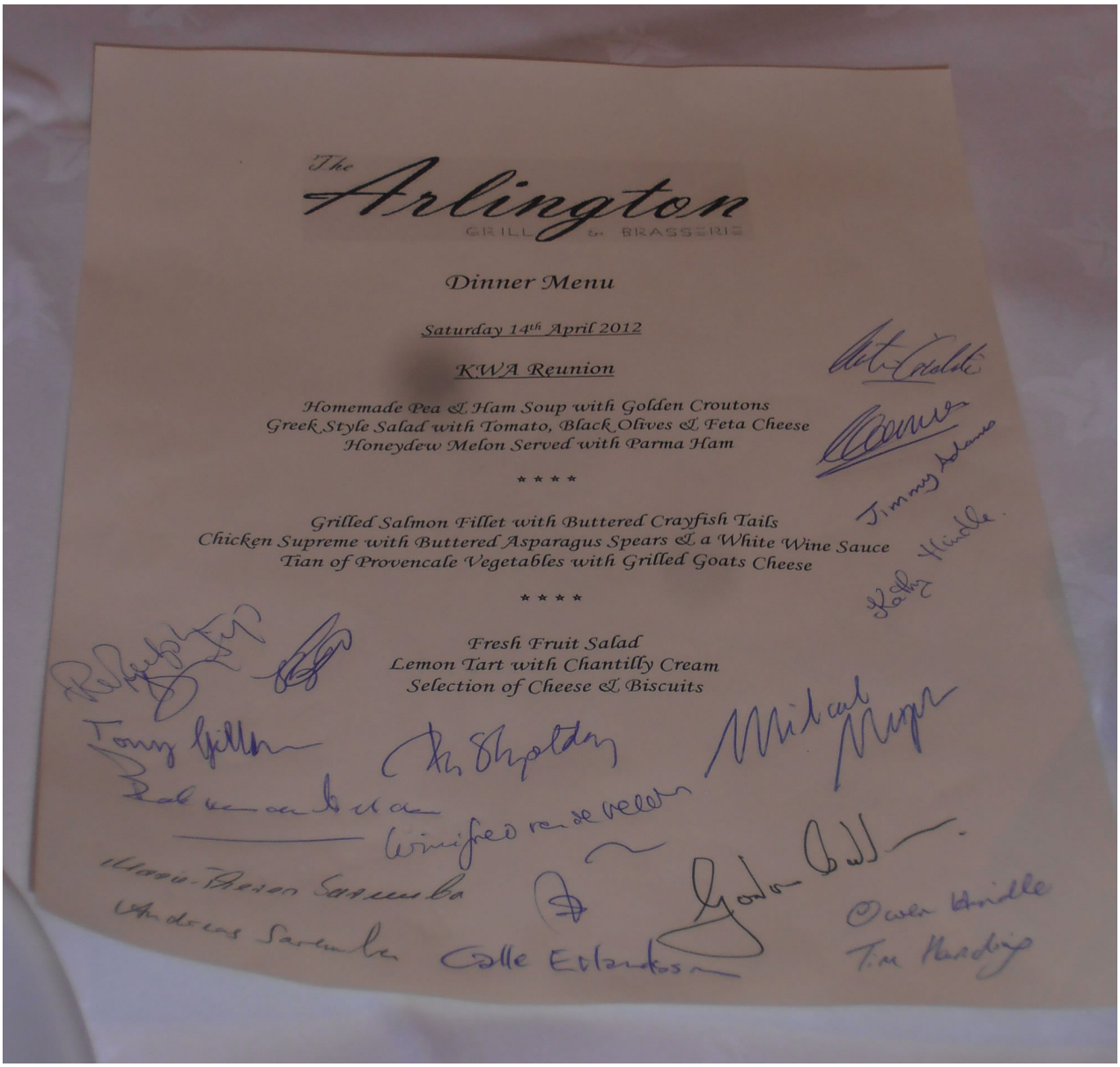
_ Das abendliche Diner im George Hotel

- 

_ Die Menükarte signiert von den Teilnehmern

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Jimmy Adams, Kathleen und Owen Hindle

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Gordon Cadden

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Tony Gillam

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Jimmy Adams und Michael Negele

Sonntag Früh ging es dann nach Bletchley Park, immerhin 2,5 h Fahrt. Leider konnten die Grondijs nicht mit, da Sie ohne Auto waren und zurück nach Norwich mussten – ihr Flug ging von Amsterdam direkt dorthin.

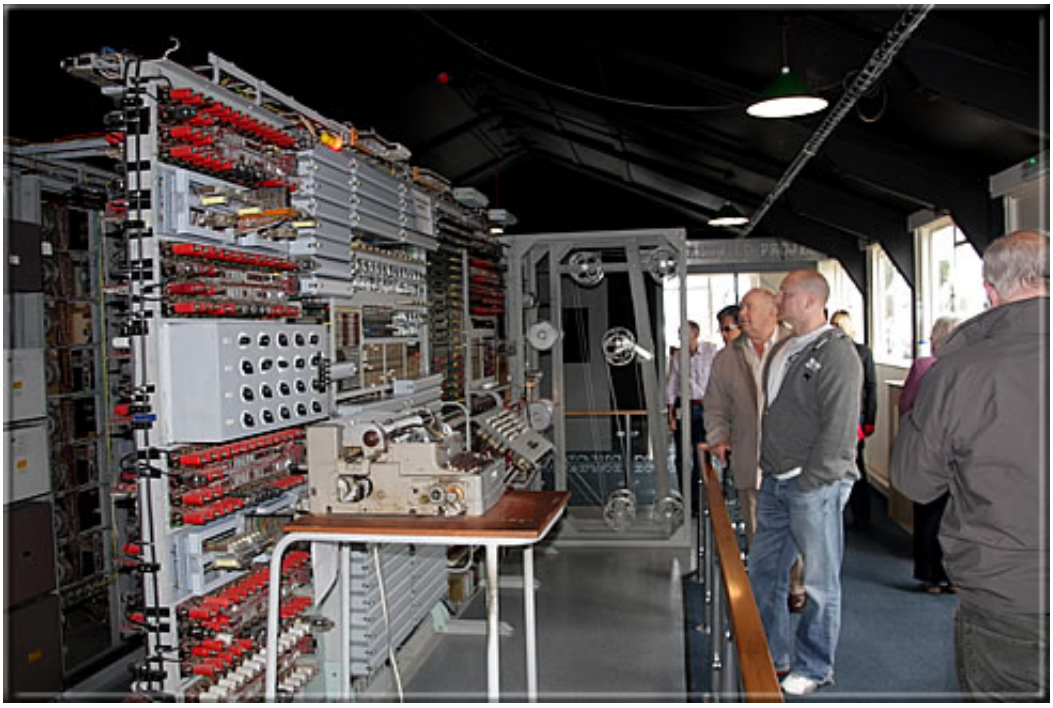
Über Bletchley Park habe ich schon früher berichtet (siehe Auf Stippvisite in Bletchley Park), es war ja

mein zweiter Besuch und bestimmt nicht mein letzter. Die Sarembas und Van de Veldes wirkten beeindruckt, aber auch die übrigen Begleiter, insbesondere die Hardings und Steve Giddins. Jurgen Stigter sorgte wegen viel Gepäck und Transfer nach London wieder für etwas Aufruhr ...

Das Herrenhaus von Bletchley Park

Calle Erlandsson, Jurgen Stigter, Steve Giddins, Michael Negele und die drei Ehepaare Harding, Van de Velde und Saremba. (Foto aufgenommen von Per Skjoldager)

Im Vortragssaal


Rekonstruktion des Colossus-Computers

Alan Turing-Statue

Über Alan Turing

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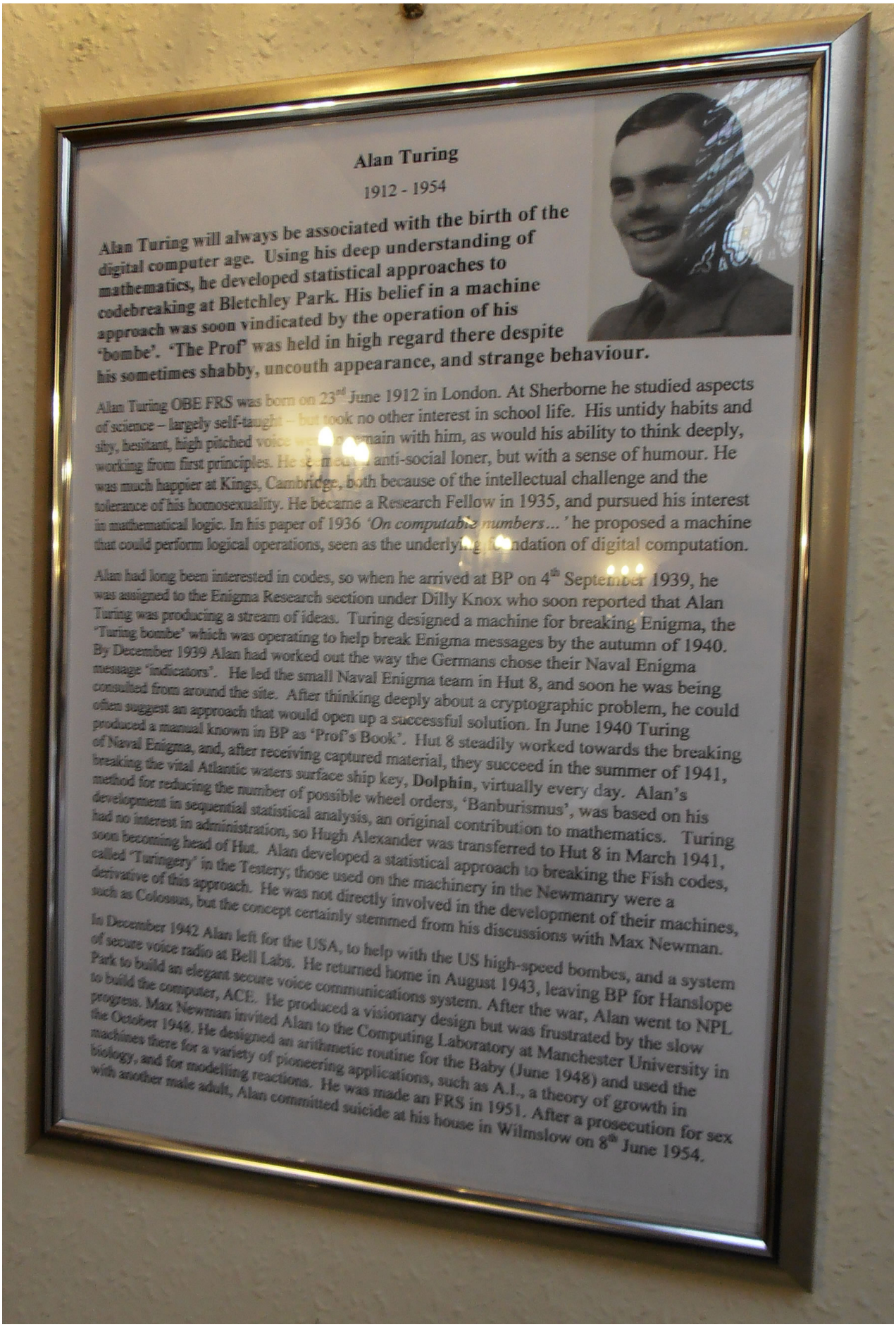

Alan Turing

1912 - 1954

Alan Turing will always be associated with the birth of the digital computer age. Using his deep understanding of mathematics, he developed statistical approaches to codebreaking at Bletchley Park. His belief in a machine approach was soon vindicated by the operation of his 'bombe'. 'The Prof' was held in high regard there despite his sometimes shabby, uncouth appearance, and strange behaviour.

Alan Turing OBE FRS was born on 23rd June 1912 in London. At Sherborne he studied aspects of science – largely self-taught – but took no other interest in school life. His untidy habits and siby, hesitant, high pitched voice [illegible] remain with him, as would his ability to think deeply, working from first principles. He seemed an anti-social loner, but with a sense of humour. He was much happier at Kings, Cambridge, both because of the intellectual challenge and the tolerance of his homosexuality. He became a Research Fellow in 1935, and pursued his interest in mathematical logic. In his paper of 1936 *'On computable numbers…'* he proposed a machine that could perform logical operations, seen as the underlying foundation of digital computation.

Alan had long been interested in codes, so when he arrived at BP on 4th September 1939, he was assigned to the Enigma Research section under Dilly Knox who soon reported that Alan Turing was producing a stream of ideas. Turing designed a machine for breaking Enigma, the 'Turing bombe' which was operating to help break Enigma messages by the autumn of 1940. By December 1939 Alan had worked out the way the Germans chose their Naval Enigma message 'indicators'. He led the small Naval Enigma team in Hut 8, and soon he was being consulted from around the site. After thinking deeply about a cryptographic problem, he could often suggest an approach that would open up a successful solution. In June 1940 Turing produced a manual known in BP as 'Prof's Book'. Hut 8 steadily worked towards the breaking of Naval Enigma, and, after receiving captured material, they succeed in the summer of 1941, breaking the vital Atlantic waters surface ship key, **Dolphin**, virtually every day. Alan's method for reducing the number of possible wheel orders, 'Banburismus', was based on his development in sequential statistical analysis, an original contribution to mathematics. Turing had no interest in administration, so Hugh Alexander was transferred to Hut 8 in March 1941, soon becoming head of Hut. Alan developed a statistical approach to breaking the Fish codes, called 'Turingery' in the Testery; those used on the machinery in the Newmanry were a derivative of this approach. He was not directly involved in the development of their machines, such as Colossus, but the concept certainly stemmed from his discussions with Max Newman.

In December 1942 Alan left for the USA, to help with the US high-speed bombes, and a system of secure voice radio at Bell Labs. He returned home in August 1943, leaving BP for Hanslope Park to build an elegant secure voice communications system. After the war, Alan went to NPL to build the computer, ACE. He produced a visionary design but was frustrated by the slow progress. Max Newman invited Alan to the Computing Laboratory at Manchester University in the October 1948. He designed an arithmetic routine for the Baby (June 1948) and used the machines there for a variety of pioneering applications, such as A.I., a theory of growth in biology, and for modelling reactions. He was made an FRS in 1951. After a prosecution for sex with another male adult, Alan committed suicide at his house in Wilmslow on 8th June 1954.

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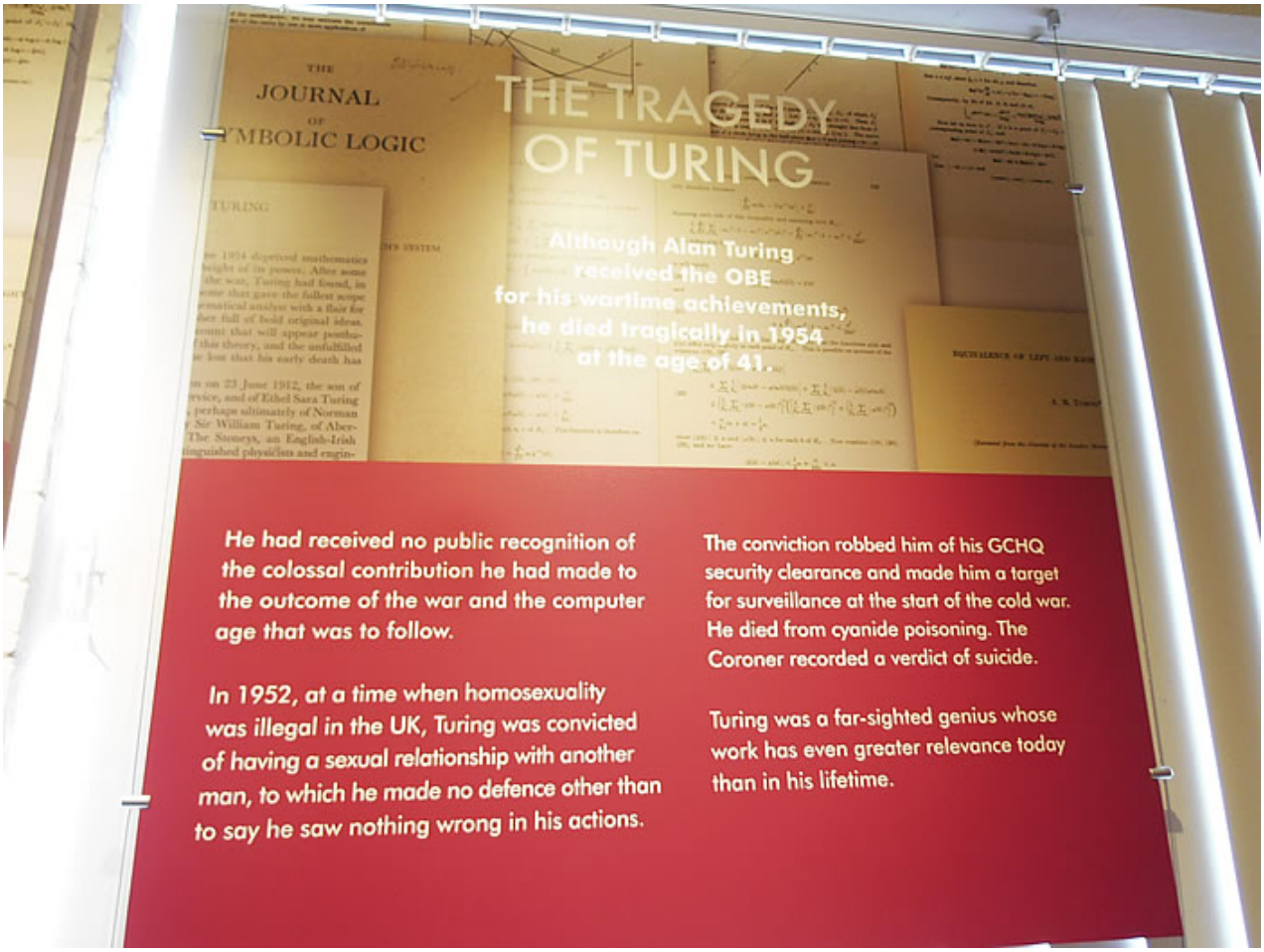

_ The Tragedy of Turing

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_ The Apology

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_ Die Chiffriermaschine Enigma: http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/...

Enigma & the Bombe

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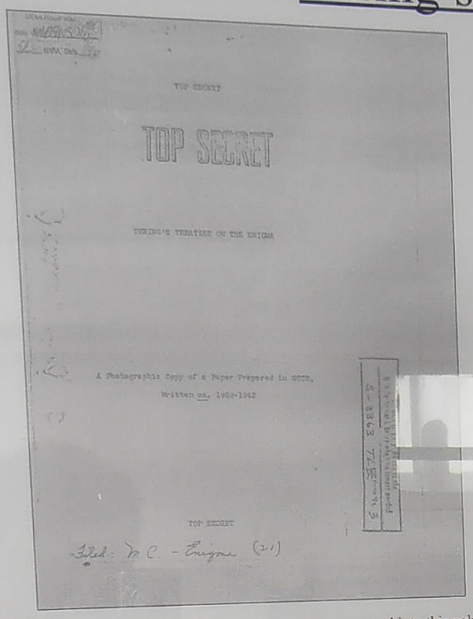
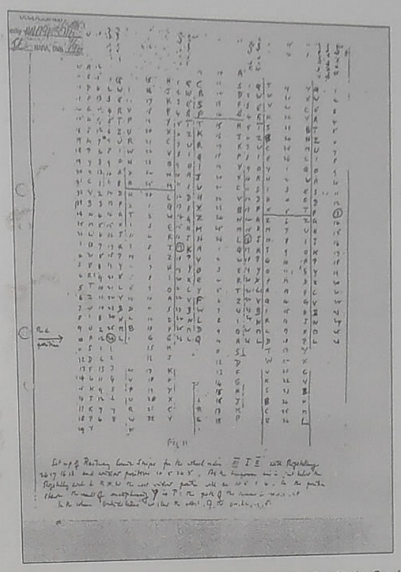
BLETCHLEY PARK

Enigma & the Bombe

Turing's Comic Cuts





The Comic Cuts

An early method for decoding Enigma messages was called "Rodding"

It is described in Turing's "Treatise on Enigma" which he wrote probably in 1942.

Turing's description is not very clearly written, but after a considerable amount of effort it can now be demonstrated.

Rodding is basically a paper method involving representing the Enigma wheels by strips of paper or card. Turing called these "comic strips". A colour coding was used to identify the Enigma wheels and this is used here.

A background sheet of paper has printed on it vertical strips of letters and numbers. On the left hand side is the representation of the Umkehrwalz (reflector), U.K.W. This contains three columns. The right hand of these is the entry and exit terminals, just the alphabet repeated. The centre is the numeric value of the alphabet repeated. The left hand column contains the connection within the U.K.W. for instance the entry terminal A is connected to the Y terminal.

The next three pairs of columns on the background sheet are reference columns with alphabets and numeric values. These sit in between the strips representing the wheels.

The last set of columns on the background sheet on the right hand side represent the Stecker, (plugboard) connections. The central column giving the Steckers for the two outside columns.

The wheel strips contain the alphabet on the right hand side, the numeric values of the alphabet down the centre and the wheel wiring in the left hand column. The letter entered into this column is the letter to which it is connected on the right hand column.
The strips would be folded into a ring with the letters on the inside to represent a rotor.

A single alphabet strip is placed between the centre column and the left-hand column. This represents the Ringstellung or tyre setting on the wheel. It is placed so that the Ringstellung letter on this strip is alongside the number 26 in the centre column of the wheel. For instance on wheel IV in this example, its Ringstellung is G so G on the Ringstellung strip is alongside 26. The coloured strips represent the core cross wiring inside the wheel. The white strip represents the tyre with the alphabet on it. It is these letters which show through the windows on the Enigma machine.

In the first demonstration, the wheels IV and II are moved up or down until letter D is at the datum point on wheel IV and H is on the datum point for wheel II. (The datum point is 26 on the background sheet).

Now the strip for wheel V can be moved until O is at the datum. This is the same as turning the wheels on a real Enigma until DHO shows in the windows. This is the indicator setting for decoding the message setting. This on the intercepted message is GXS. Now the strip for wheel V is moved up one place to P. This is because the current flows through the real Enigma and lights a lamp AFTER the right hand wheel has moved due to the entry key being pressed down.

So now it is possible to decipher G, the first letter of the message setting. Entering on the far right hand side at G reveals that it is Steckered to R, so moving down to R on the background column leads to I on the right hand side of the wheel V. Now finding I on the left hand column of wheel Y on the right hand column of the middle wheel II. Finding Y on the left hand side leads to T on the background sheet leading to Q in the right hand side of the left hand wheel. Finding Q on the left hand side leads to Q on the Umkehrwalz. This leads to E on the output of the Umkehrwalz leading to Z on the left hand side of the left hand wheel. Finding Z on the right hand side on the output of the Umkehrwalz leading Z on the right hand side leads to I on the left hand side of the middle wheel. Finding I on the right hand side leads to G on the Stecker panel. This is Steckered to R and on the real Enigma, the R lamp would light.

The right hand wheel V is now moved up one position and the next entry of X made. When this is traced through it returns to L on the Umkehrwalze which is self Steckered so the L lamp would have lit.

Moving the right hand wheel again allows S to be entered. This comes back to V on the Umkehrwalz. This is steckered to P and the P lamp would have lit.

Thus the enciphered message setting, GXS deciphers as RLP. The second demonstration has the left hand wheel moved to R, the middle wheel to L, and the right hand wheel set to P. The decipherment of the main text, NQVLT can now be achieved after moving the right hand wheel up one place. This reveals the deciphered text FLUEG etc.

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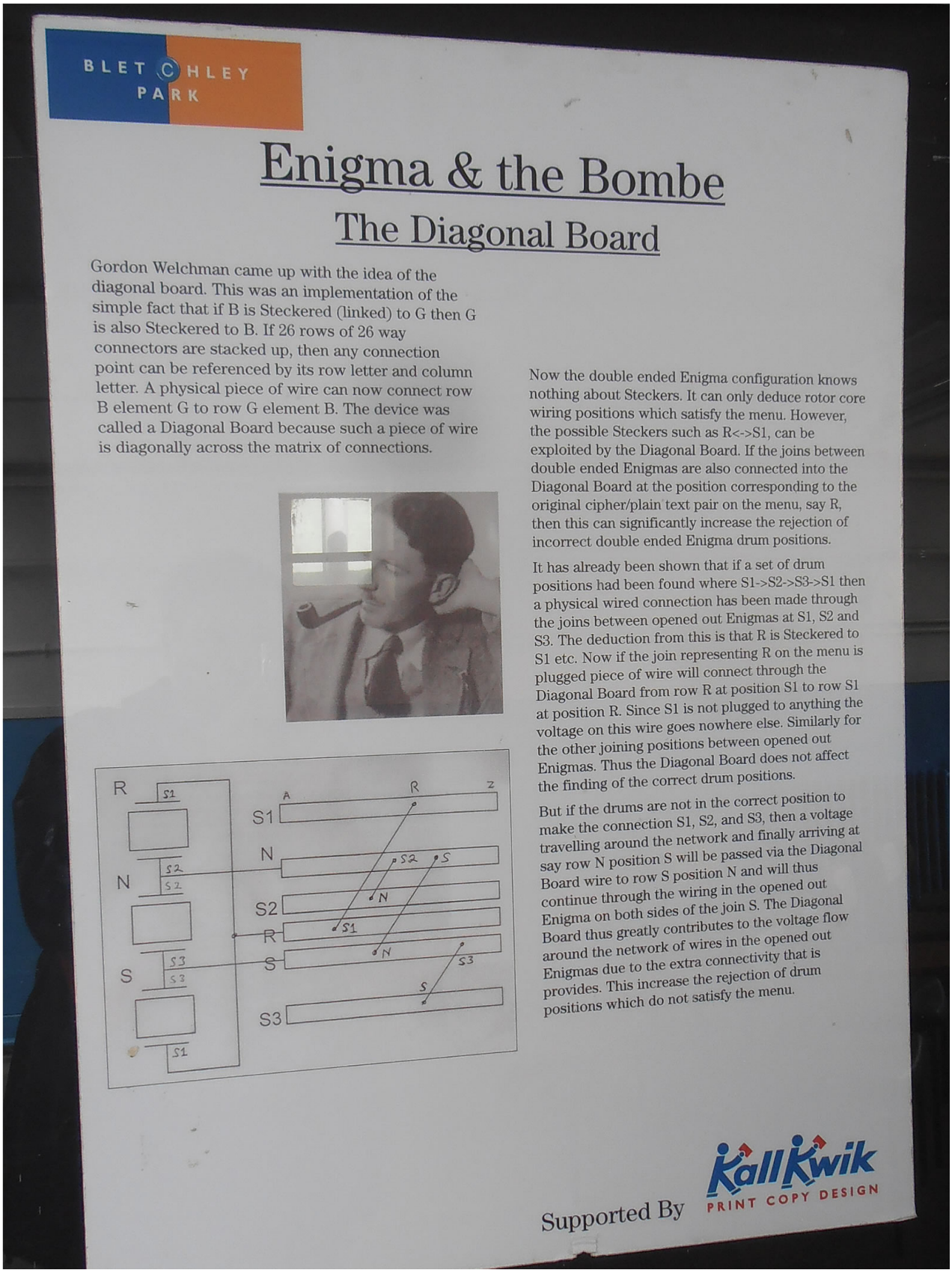

Schachmeister als Kryptographen

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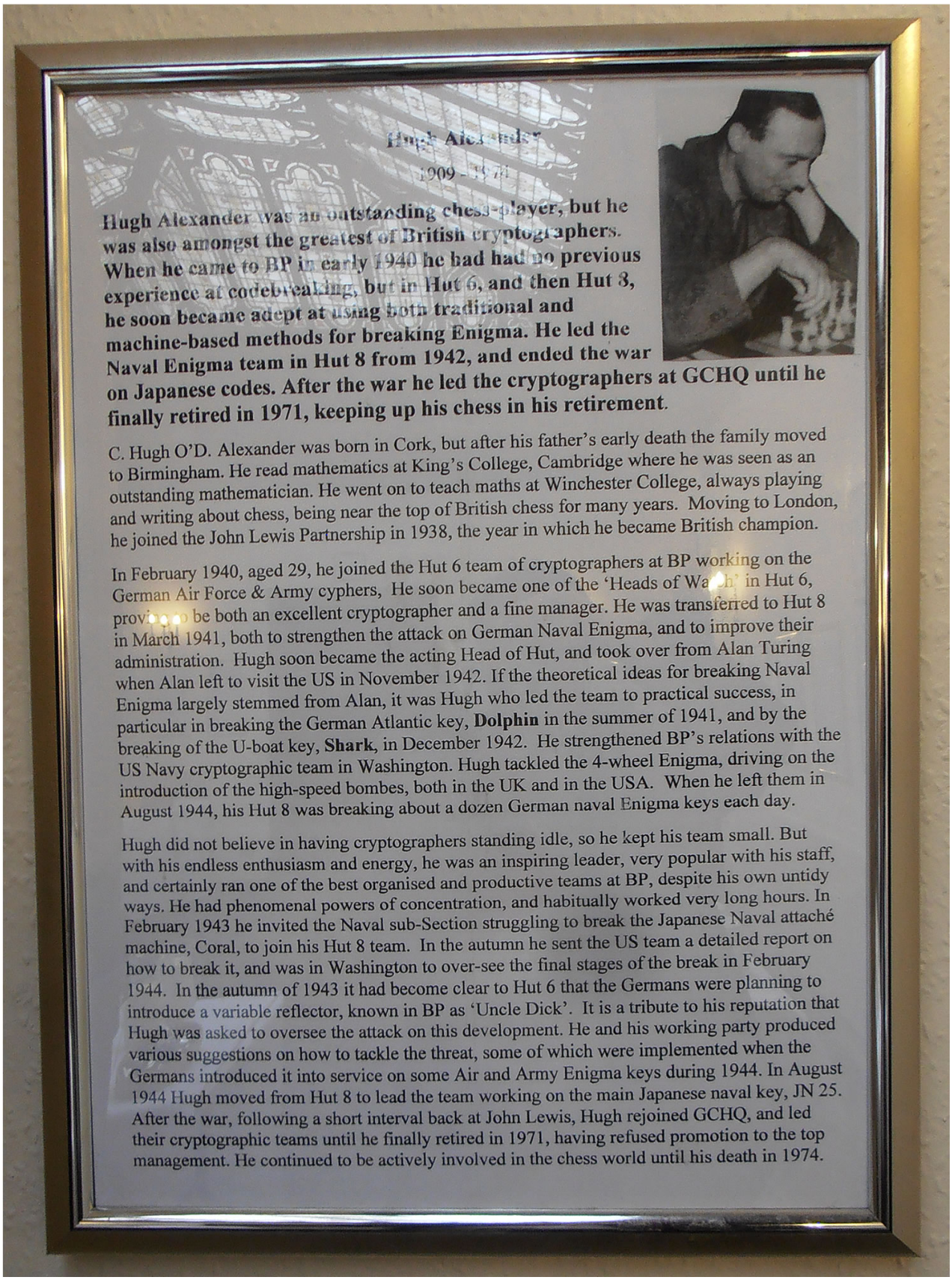

Hugh Alexander

1909 – 1974

Hugh Alexander was an outstanding chess-player, but he was also amongst the greatest of British cryptographers. When he came to BP in early 1940 he had had no previous experience at codebreaking, but in Hut 6, and then Hut 8, he soon became adept at using both traditional and machine-based methods for breaking Enigma. He led the Naval Enigma team in Hut 8 from 1942, and ended the war on Japanese codes. After the war he led the cryptographers at GCHQ until he finally retired in 1971, keeping up his chess in his retirement.

C. Hugh O'D. Alexander was born in Cork, but after his father's early death the family moved to Birmingham. He read mathematics at King's College, Cambridge where he was seen as an outstanding mathematician. He went on to teach maths at Winchester College, always playing and writing about chess, being near the top of British chess for many years. Moving to London, he joined the John Lewis Partnership in 1938, the year in which he became British champion.

In February 1940, aged 29, he joined the Hut 6 team of cryptographers at BP working on the German Air Force & Army cyphers, He soon became one of the 'Heads of Watch' in Hut 6, proving to be both an excellent cryptographer and a fine manager. He was transferred to Hut 8 in March 1941, both to strengthen the attack on German Naval Enigma, and to improve their administration. Hugh soon became the acting Head of Hut, and took over from Alan Turing when Alan left to visit the US in November 1942. If the theoretical ideas for breaking Naval Enigma largely stemmed from Alan, it was Hugh who led the team to practical success, in particular in breaking the German Atlantic key, **Dolphin** in the summer of 1941, and by the breaking of the U-boat key, **Shark**, in December 1942. He strengthened BP's relations with the US Navy cryptographic team in Washington. Hugh tackled the 4-wheel Enigma, driving on the introduction of the high-speed bombes, both in the UK and in the USA. When he left them in August 1944, his Hut 8 was breaking about a dozen German naval Enigma keys each day.

Hugh did not believe in having cryptographers standing idle, so he kept his team small. But with his endless enthusiasm and energy, he was an inspiring leader, very popular with his staff, and certainly ran one of the best organised and productive teams at BP, despite his own untidy ways. He had phenomenal powers of concentration, and habitually worked very long hours. In February 1943 he invited the Naval sub-Section struggling to break the Japanese Naval attaché machine, Coral, to join his Hut 8 team. In the autumn he sent the US team a detailed report on how to break it, and was in Washington to over-see the final stages of the break in February 1944. In the autumn of 1943 it had become clear to Hut 6 that the Germans were planning to introduce a variable reflector, known in BP as 'Uncle Dick'. It is a tribute to his reputation that Hugh was asked to oversee the attack on this development. He and his working party produced various suggestions on how to tackle the threat, some of which were implemented when the Germans introduced it into service on some Air and Army Enigma keys during 1944. In August 1944 Hugh moved from Hut 8 to lead the team working on the main Japanese naval key, JN 25. After the war, following a short interval back at John Lewis, Hugh rejoined GCHQ, and led their cryptographic teams until he finally retired in 1971, having refused promotion to the top management. He continued to be actively involved in the chess world until his death in 1974.

_ C. Hugh O'D. Alexander

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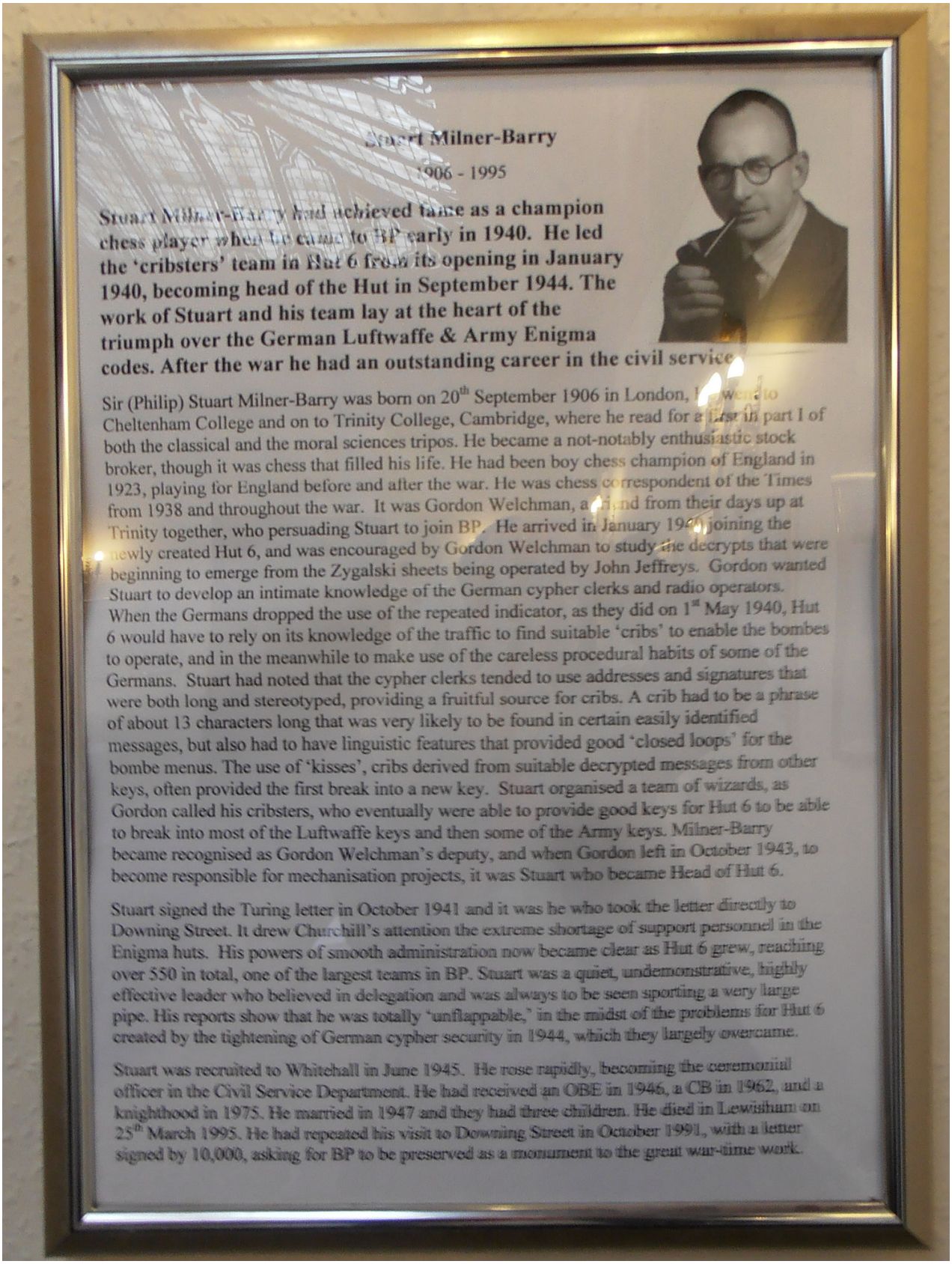

Stuart Milner-Barry

1906 - 1995

Stuart Milner-Barry had achieved fame as a champion chess player when he came to BP early in 1940. He led the 'cribsters' team in Hut 6 from its opening in January 1940, becoming head of the Hut in September 1944. The work of Stuart and his team lay at the heart of the triumph over the German Luftwaffe & Army Enigma codes. After the war he had an outstanding career in the civil service.

Sir (Philip) Stuart Milner-Barry was born on 20th September 1906 in London, he went to Cheltenham College and on to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he read for a Lit in part I of both the classical and the moral sciences tripos. He became a not-notably enthusiastic stock broker, though it was chess that filled his life. He had been boy chess champion of England in 1923, playing for England before and after the war. He was chess correspondent of the Times from 1938 and throughout the war. It was Gordon Welchman, a friend from their days up at Trinity together, who persuading Stuart to join BP. He arrived in January 1940, joining the newly created Hut 6, and was encouraged by Gordon Welchman to study the decrypts that were beginning to emerge from the Zygalski sheets being operated by John Jeffreys. Gordon wanted Stuart to develop an intimate knowledge of the German cypher clerks and radio operators. When the Germans dropped the use of the repeated indicator, as they did on 1st May 1940, Hut 6 would have to rely on its knowledge of the traffic to find suitable 'cribs' to enable the bombes to operate, and in the meanwhile to make use of the careless procedural habits of some of the Germans. Stuart had noted that the cypher clerks tended to use addresses and signatures that were both long and stereotyped, providing a fruitful source for cribs. A crib had to be a phrase of about 13 characters long that was very likely to be found in certain easily identified messages, but also had to have linguistic features that provided good 'closed loops' for the bombe menus. The use of 'kisses', cribs derived from suitable decrypted messages from other keys, often provided the first break into a new key. Stuart organised a team of wizards, as Gordon called his cribsters, who eventually were able to provide good keys for Hut 6 to be able to break into most of the Luftwaffe keys and then some of the Army keys. Milner-Barry became recognised as Gordon Welchman's deputy, and when Gordon left in October 1943, to become responsible for mechanisation projects, it was Stuart who became Head of Hut 6.

Stuart signed the Turing letter in October 1941 and it was he who took the letter directly to Downing Street. It drew Churchill's attention the extreme shortage of support personnel in the Enigma huts. His powers of smooth administration now became clear as Hut 6 grew, reaching over 550 in total, one of the largest teams in BP. Stuart was a quiet, undemonstrative, highly effective leader who believed in delegation and was always to be seen sporting a very large pipe. His reports show that he was totally 'unflappable,' in the midst of the problems for Hut 6 created by the tightening of German cypher security in 1944, which they largely overcame.

Stuart was recruited to Whitehall in June 1945. He rose rapidly, becoming the ceremonial officer in the Civil Service Department. He had received an OBE in 1946, a CB in 1962, and a knighthood in 1975. He married in 1947 and they had three children. He died in Lewisham on 25th March 1995. He had repeated his visit to Downing Street in October 1991, with a letter signed by 10,000, asking for BP to be preserved as a monument to the great war-time work.

_ Stuart Milner-Barry

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Eingang zum Churchill-Museum ...

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... das unzählige Memorabilien birgt.

Unsere Galerie 4 präsentiert 30 weitere Bilder vom Besuch in Bletchley Park.

Der geplante Besuch in Brompton (Zukertort-Grab) - Mike Sheehan fand sich dort wohl am Cemetery ein und vermisste uns - fiel wegen der vorgeschrittenen Zeit, des Staus auf der M11 und des einsetzenden Hagelschauers bei Temperaturen unter 10°C aus. Die begleitenden Damen waren happy über mein Abbiegen in Richtung Radisson Hotel Stansted, und es wurde mit einem schönen Abendessen im dortigen italienischen Restaurant "belohnt".

Abschließend geht ein herzlicher Dank an Kathleen und Owen Hindle sowie an Michael Clapham, aber auch an diejenigen, die den Büchermarkt ermöglichten.

Text: Michael Negele Fotos: Andreas Saremba, Michael Negele & Guy Van Habberney